IN THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A method, comprising:

examining a video data signal encoded with padding binary numbers in a byte-by-byte manner to identify a predetermined binary number,

determining if a padding binary number follows the predetermined binary number based on a predetermined criterion, ~~and~~

removing the padding binary number next to the predetermined binary number, if the predetermined criterion is met, for false sync code protection decoding of said video data signal, and

examining the video data signal in the byte-by-byte manner starting with a byte next to the removed padding binary number to identify a further predetermined binary number, if the predetermined criterion is met.

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2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the padding binary number is an 8-bit binary number, which is equivalent to one byte.

3. (Cancelled)

4. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, if the predetermined criterion is not met, further comprising:

Examining ~~)~~ the video data signal in the byte-by-byte manner starting with a byte next to the predetermined binary number to identify a further predetermined binary number.

5. (Previously Presented) A method, comprising:

examining a video data signal encoded with padding bytes in a byte-by-byte manner to identify a zero byte,

determining if a padding byte follows the zero byte based on a predetermined criterion, and

removing the padding byte next to the zero byte, if the predetermined criterion is met, for false sync code protection (FSP) decoding.

6. (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein the padding byte is a binary number 10100101 or equivalently a hexadecimal number A5.

7. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 5, if the predetermined criterion are met, further comprising:

skipping ~~+~~ one byte after the removed padding byte, and

examining the video data signal in the byte-by-byte manner starting with a byte next to the skipped byte to identify a further zero byte.

8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, if the predetermined criterion is not met, further comprising:

skipping one byte after the zero byte, and

examining the video data signal in the byte-by-byte manner starting with a byte next to the skipped byte to identify a further zero byte.

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein the video data signal is in a joint photographic experts group format and the padding byte is not zero.

10. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 9, after examining the video data signal in the byte-by-byte manner to identify the zero byte, further comprising:

identifying a value of a byte before the zero byte, said byte before the zero byte is identified as a byte A, and

determining if the byte before the zero byte is zero.

11. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 10, if the byte before the zero byte is zero, further comprising:

skipping one byte after the zero byte, and

examining the video data signal in the byte-by-byte manner starting with a byte next to the skipped byte to identify a further zero byte.

12. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 10, if the byte before the zero byte is not zero, further comprising:

identifying a value of a byte before the byte before the zero byte, said byte before the byte before the zero byte is identified as a byte B.

13. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 12, further comprising:

determining a value of a combinational byte equals to a logical OR combination of the bytes A and B, said combinational byte is identified as a byte C = A OR B,

determining a value of a first 16-bit or 32-bit binary number, identified as a binary number D, wherein a least significant byte of the binary number D equals to the byte C, and a next byte to the least significant byte of the binary number D equals to the byte A,

determining a value of a second 16-bit or 32-bit binary number, identified as a binary number E equals to D+1, and

determining a value of a third 16-bit or 32-bit binary number, identified as a binary number F, equals to a logical AND combination of the binary numbers E and D: F = E AND D.

14. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 13, if the value of the binary number F is zero, further comprising:

removing the padding byte next to the zero byte.

15. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 14, further comprising:

skipping one byte after the removed padding byte, and

examining the video data signal in the byte-by-byte manner starting with a byte next to the skipped byte to identify a further zero byte.

16. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 13, if the value of the third binary number F is not zero, further comprising:

skipping one byte after the zero byte, and

examining the video data signal in the byte-by-byte manner starting with a byte next to the skipped byte to identify a further zero byte.

17. (Currently Amended) An electronic device, comprising:

a camera configured to generate an encoded video data signal, said encoded video data signal includes padding binary numbers and a synchronization code;

means for removing the synchronization code ~~form~~ from the encoded video data signal, configured to provide a video data signal encoded with the padding binary numbers only; and

a false sync code protection decoding means, responsive to the video data signal, configured to examine the video data signal in a byte-by-byte manner for identifying a predetermined binary number and for determining ~~)~~ if the padding binary number follows the predetermined binary number based on a predetermined criterio, wherein said false sync code protection decoding means is configured to remove the padding binary number next to the predetermined binary number if the predetermined criterion is met. X

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18. (Cancelled)

19. (Previously Presented) The electronic device of claim 17, wherein said false sync code protection decoding means configured to provide a decoded video signal free of the padding binary numbers.

20. (Currently Amended) The electronic device ~~(10)~~ of claim 17, wherein the means for removing the synchronization code is a compact camera port block.

21. (Previously Presented) The electronic device of claim 17, wherein said electronic device is a camera-phone and wherein the false sync code protection decoding means is a part of a phone engine of the camera-phone.

22. (Previously Presented) The electronic device of claim 17, wherein the padding binary number is an 8-bit binary number, which is equivalent to one byte.

23. (Previously Presented) The electronic device of claim 17, wherein the padding binary number is a 8-bit binary number, which is equivalent to one byte, and the predetermined binary number is a zero byte.

24. (Previously Presented) The electronic device of claim 23, wherein said false sync code protection decoding means) is configured to remove the padding byte next to the zero byte if the predetermined criterion is met.